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SEPTEMBER, 1910

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The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association

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Vol. 2

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, SEPTEMBER, 1910

No. 3

Since our last issue in San Diego matters have transpired that cannot help but give a thrill of pride to all flower lovers, and especially to members of the S. D. F. A. Primarily, of course, comes the voting of \$1,000,000 in bonds to be used in our Public Park. Then comes the appointment of Geo. W. Marston and A. G. Spalding on the Committee on Building and Grounds of the Panama-California Exposition and the appointment of that eminent horticulturist, R. C. Allen, to a like position, and we are to be congratulated on such appointments.

Then, our very worthy Park Commissioners have ordered a lot of South African plants for planting, and it is gratifying to note this very important departure from previous practices.

Of course, now the question presents itself to all San Diegans of how this \$1,000,000 is to be spent. It is to be hoped that the greater part of it if not all will be spent in permanently beautifying the Park—drives and lakes and trees, shrubbery that will grow more beautiful each year, a large fine lath house, a conservatory, where orchids and fancy-leaved caladiums will vie to outdo tropical ferns, a stadium and playgrounds for the younger folks, possibly a tract set apart where aeroplanes can soar aloft, to the delight of the more hardy, and show to the world that we are to the minute.

But it may be a great temptation to invest in a lot of stucco buildings guaranteed to stand fourteen months without falling to pieces, or in a collection of allegorical goddesses or heroes built of plaster, whose chief merit will consist in giving temporary employment to second-grade artisans that are bound to flood our city as soon as they ascertain that the lid is off the cash box.

The temptation will be great to give in to some of these scheming promoters, but it is to be hoped that better judgment will prevail and that the efforts of our augmented Park Commission will make the Park look as though \$2,000,000 had been spent instead of \$1,000,000.

We also note with pleasure that the Brooklyn Heights Club, and other improvement clubs, together with a large number of other progressive citizens, are commending the work of the Floral Association in their desire to make the San Diego Park a park amongst parks and the most remarkable park in America, where the plants of the Arctic will bloom side by side with plants of the Tropics.

Then we must not forget that we are one month closer to our Fall flower exhibit, and we now begin looking forward to making that event one to be remembered. It is then up to all flower lovers to decide to make an exhibit large or small and boost the thing along.

The Fall Exhibition

The time for the fourth Fall exhibition of the San Diego Floral Association is fast approaching, and an earnest appeal is made to all flower lovers to prepare to be an exhibitor. During former exhibitions the remark, "Oh I had better blooms than those at home," has been heard not infrequently, and also, "I didn't exhibit anything because I had no chance against So and So". It is time these ceased. Every San Diegan should now be aware that the main object of the Floral Association and its exhibitions is to promote floriculture for the benefit of the community. The spirit that dictated the quoted remarks is a personal, selfish and cowardly one, where it is not the result of indifference, and in any case should find no harbor in the mind of a true lover of flowers. It is unsupposable that the pleasure to such an one of the winning of a prize is to be compared to the joy of having produced the blossom that won it. Defeat should be a stimulation to greater effort. To win over the victor of former years is a greater achievement than was the taking of the prize in the first place. Aside from the question of prizes, has not the Floral Association the right to expect the support of each and every one? There is not an inhabitant in the city who has not directly or indirectly benefited by its efforts, in the improved gardens, additional interest in floriculture, and the good impression it has left upon the minds of visitors. Its officers have probably not always been wise nor politic, but they have ever been disinterested and willing to give place to better men; but the fact remains that the San Diego Floral Association is the largest, most active body of its kind

in the West, and its exhibitions have been pronounced second to none.

Next month a complete premium list will be published, but that of last year will not undergo much change in general features and can be taken as guide.

The Lath House

September should be one of the best months of the year in the lath house. If ferns have had plenty of wather with judicious application of liquid fertilizer, they will now wear a crown of this season's fronds, of varying shades of green. Particularly should this be true of the *Nephrolepis* family. *Whitmani* is very beautiful in a hanging basket, but it requires two seasons at least to fill out properly. Its growth under lath is sturdier though not so long and lacey as under glass, and is much more durable under the conditions of the house. None of its descendants have the sturdy resistance to neglect and unfavorable surroundings that Old Boston fern shows, and it must always be a prime favorite. Go over all the ferns, remove aged or deformed fronds, give them new soil where washed away and keep up watering. If you desire to show maidenheads at the Fall Exhibition, they should have had a close hair-cut last month. If not, do so at once. The life in good order of maidenhair fronds is short, but the crop is continuous.

Tuberous begonias should be a mass of vari-colored, multi-formed flowers, and should maintain their beauty all through September; stake where necessary and give liquid fertilizer. Put in pots of freesias for winter blooming, a dozen selected bulbs in an eight-inch

pot. If your violets have not been thinned and started on the way they should go, set to work at once. A member of the Association who has a lath house has been seen in the mountains with a little saw, selecting and cutting wood for hanging baskets, and he also was figuring on taking back with him a sack or two of select leaf mold. This is an example worth following. In these auto days, no lath house should be without its pile of leaf mold; the back country will never miss it and the ferns and begonias will fairly grow with thankfulness. The lath house department of this magazine, as indeed all its sections, earnestly solicit questions from its readers—they would greatly add to the general usefulness of the advice given.

As to Potting

Very few people, even those who should be and possibly are well informed, give sufficient attention to the details necessary to give a potted plant the conditions suitable to its best growth. Starting with the pot, this should be clean and soaked in water before use; and the reasons therefor are that roots stick to an unclean one, making repotting difficult, and soaking prevents the pot absorbing the moisture intended for the soil. Good drainage is an absolute necessity and is insured by placing a broken piece of pot over the hole with an inch or so of coarse gravel above this; covered by a layer of moss to keep the soil from choking it up. Most people use too large a pot; the dimensions should be such as to nicely accommodate the root system. If larger, the unoccupied soil is apt to sour, for freshly

potted plants must be kept wet till established. Moreover, most plants bloom best where the pot is filled with roots. Ferns and begonias thrive in a moisture of leaf mold and sand (say two-thirds of the former and one-third of the latter, which should be coarse), and in potting the soil should not be pressed down too tightly. Their roots run best in a loose mixture. For most other plants a good proportion of loam should be added, avoiding a soil that has a tendency to bake and ball, and it should be firmed with the thumbs, leaving the surface rounded towards the middle and plenty of room for watering. The object of this rounding is to prevent the water settling round the stem and rotting it. Where possible, plants should be moved with a ball of earth, but in cases where this cannot be done the roots should be spread and not wadded together in a tight mass. It is a safe course not to use any fertilizer in a potting mixture, as till the plant establishes itself it cannot use it and it is a source of danger. All freshly potted things need protection from sun and wind for a time, and in fact it is detrimental to an established plant to have the sun strike directly on the pot. In this climate most things do better in boxes than in pots, more especially ferns, but the wood should not be painted or otherwise treated so as to destroy its porous quality. Redwood is very satisfactory and durable. The drainage hole or holes must not be forgotten in the making.

“Care of Trees” by Bernhard E. Fernow appeared this year, and is a valuable hand book and ought to be full of interest to the readers of the “CALIFORNIA GARDEN.”

Work in My Garden

FANNY L. RYAN

(Continued)

This month I must be especially thoughtful of my chrysanthemums, and water them every other day, and keep them well fertilized, that the foliage may continue growing, and retain its rich green color; otherwise, if the soil should be allowed to become dry, the leaves would shrivel and the stalks look ugly and unsightly, and as a consequence the chance of my obtaining the prize would be nil!

It has lately been discovered that certain varieties of the tulip do extremely well in this locality, growing with long stalks and handsome foliage, whereas those that have been tried formerly came only just above the ground. After seeing several fine specimens last spring I was filled with enthusiasm, and was impatient for the time to come when I could begin to try my hand at growing them. Finding that this month is good to commence operation, with anticipations large in my mind, I have dug up a patch in my garden, after letting this lie in the sun for a while, I shall cover it with a good layer of fertilizer; after sprinkling well every day for a week, I shall dig it in and mix very thoroughly with the soil, letting this remain for a while again before turning over once more.

Mr. Boyle (florist) tells me these are the best varieties of the Tulip:

Gesneriana. A dozen good varieties. These are some of them:

Isabella—deep pink.

Macropila—crimson, scarlet; very long stem.

Parisian Yellow—fine yellow.

Maiden's Blush—curved black petals, margined with pink.

Sweet Nancy—pure white, margined and pencilled with pink.

Darwin. The best varieties are:

Clara Butt, Salmon King, Gretchen, White Queen, Slow, long stalks, and great variety of color.

My little plants which I set out in boxes last month, I can now transplant into the open ground, but as September is liable to have many hot days, I must keep them shaded; two shingles stuck in the ground, the ends meeting over the plant, is a good way to do this; and then these tender little young plants must be carefully watched, that they may be kept moist, doing so by sprinkling them in the evening, as, should we water them in the morning and be caught with a hot day, it would mean scalding them.

The Rose in September

E. BENARD

This month the rosarian had better carefully do nothing, with certain exceptions to be hereafter noted. The rose crop is over for the main part, and those bushes that have yielded abundantly must be induced to take a siesta. This is not an unnatural course in this section; left to themselves almost all the vegetable kingdom selects this time of drought and heat to store up energy against the coming of the winter rains. Do not irrigate nor fertilize, and be even sparing of cultivation, and be not alarmed even if the bushes drop all their leaves later on. The object in view is to secure as nearly a dormant condition as possible. An exception may be made where bushes were planted late in the spring and now are in good growth. These may be irrigated and treated for continued blooming, especially in the cooler situations. Nor does it apply to climbing varieties,

where an abundant growth is desired. Nearly all climbers have restricted seasons for bloom, and it is after the flowering that they make their growth. With the bushes that are to be rested, do not do any pruning, as it is likely to induce growth. Save some of your rose seed and plant it as soon as ripe; it sprouts most readily when quite fresh, as is true of almost all seeds. San Diego should produce a new rose. A good yellow is most wanted; try seeds from William Allan Richardson, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria and Franz Deegan. Perle de Godesburg is called a yellow Kaiserin, but its color is so slightly deeper than that of the latter that it cannot be classed as a yellow. There is no rose grown in this section that compares with the Kaiserin for quantity of really good blooms, and it would seem to be the logical parent for any seed-growing experiments.

It should be remembered that the above remarks relative to the resting of roses apply to the gardens whose owners desire to raise the best possible blooms. Roses will bloom every month in the year here, but to do so is at expense of the longevity of the bush and the quality of its blooms.

Carnations

With September comes the reward of the carnation grower, who has patiently nipped back, and unremittingly watered and cultivated his plants. The roses have shot their bolt; sweet peas are a fast yellowing bunch of brush, with a few belated dwarfed blooms, if they have not already been cremated, and he does not even consider the rivalry of asters and the other flowers of the early autumn. He can look over a mass of vigorous stalks, many of them already

topped with blooms of varying colors, draw into his nostrils the fragrance of the spicy breathings, and say, as he looks back over six months of unremitting labor, "It was worth while". He must not, however, imagine that there is nought to do now but gather the blooms. It is well to pluck the flowers every morning early; by so doing their color will be preserved, as well as their keeping qualities, and economy of the plant's resources practiced. He must disbud and disbud, and, remembering the extraordinary fecundity of a carnation, fertilize every three weeks, and as there will be much tramping through the bed, keep the cultivator going. Let a constant watch be kept for symptoms of rust and kindred trouble and spray with Bordeaux at its first appearance. For stem rot use slaked lime, in fact an application of this is in order at least twice during the season; it will prevent the ground from becoming sour. Remember to keep plants low; pluck flowers at the base of the stem, and in disbudding, take off everything right down. This obviates the necessity for staking and tying, a process the carnation dislike. Its nature is to lie close to the ground, like a peanut. It is unfortunate that most of our finest varieties burst their calyx, and the better they are grown the more likely this is to happen. There is a spring wire device to prevent this, and possibly a rubber band might help, but, of course, the real remedy lies in a new breed of carnation, with longer claws and stronger calyx. It is to be hoped that at the Fall show this year the class in carnations will be much larger and the quality greatly improved. This is an evident carnation section, but so far the exhibitions of the Floral Association have failed to show it.

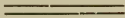


"CARDON"—THE GIANT CACTI OF LOWER CALIFORNIA—"CERILLO"

Our Illustration

We present with this issue photographic reproduction of two of the giant cacti found in Lower California. Those in the illustration were photographed two hundred and fifty miles south of San Diego. The "Candelabra" cactus, called by the Mexicans "Cardon", grows to an enormous height, as will be evidenced by a comparison of the height with the man in the foreground. They carry two to fourteen branches and are very useful to the inhabitants of that timberless region, who use the ribs as rafters in the construction of their adobe houses. The other cactus, known as the "Sirio", and "Cerillo", also grows to a towering height, carries long thorns or spikes along its sides and is surmounted by an odd tuft of bloom. This cactus is only found in a zone of two degrees and is one of the rarest cacti known. In Spring it is covered with a mass of Blossoms, making it beautiful. Wild bees are fond of using the hollow trunk as a hive, and the expert native bee-hunters find their year's supply of this very useful and necessary article in this cactus. Chopped down, quartered and allowed to dry out, it serves as fuel, though it burns out quickly, and is used by the natives only where the supply of mesquite is short.

There are places where these two giant cacti grow in veritable forests and the effect is extremely picturesque. They grow without cultivation, care, or irrigation. Why not plant a few acres of them in our Public Park?



The September Garden

GEO. P. HALL

In California it is the time for beginning new operations for the growth of an ample supply of winter vegetables, still the time for planting tree seeds, especially eucalyptus, acacias and many others. Here it is no uncommon thing to see the corn that was planted in the summer in the shock beside the new corn just planted and coming on for later use; especially fodder crops for cattle can be still successfully raised where the soil is well soaked and the after cultivation not neglected. The list of garden vegetables you plant in September is a long one and embraces almost every product you wish to employ for the table. Put out a plentiful supply of peas, beginning with the smaller sorts and following with the medium, and later in the month, and during October, the heavy croppers like Telephone, Gradus and Hero. For the very early you will find Mott's Little Gem and Alaska desirable. After sowing, if your land is inclined to bake, lay some of the corn-stalks you have near lengthwise along the rows close to the point where the peas will come through, thus giving some shade from the sun and protection from the trade wind, which, while never strong, is constant and a means of drying the ground quite as much as the sun. Peas require moist conditions, and when it is a dry month you must plan to give as nearly as possible the required environment. Mulching the ground for all gardening operations in the Autumn months is always advisable. A generous crop of peas can be secured by planting in succession as often as two weeks apart, thus keeping you in constant possession of one of the most desirable

The time for the Fall Flower Exhibit is drawing near. In order to make it bigger and better than former exhibits, association members must turn their attention in that direction.

vegetables for November, when they will begin to bear, till the next summer, if you plan the succession and keep the crop well picked.

One of the most useful and easily raised crops are carrots and cabbage, and plants of the latter should now be put out in order to secure early heads; especially is this the case with cauliflower, as it greatly prefers to grow in the cooler portion of the season. The cabbage is so useful, both for table and pickling (plant the red for pickling), and for poultry, that it is indispensable to have a generous supply of it. If aphids or worms attack it, use a strong solution of brine if you do not have force from the hose to knock them off the plants. Carrots are useful for so many purposes: It is a wonderful relish for the horse which has been kept on dry grain most of the year. You will have to introduce it by cutting up in small pieces with his grain. Carrot tops are excellent green feed for poultry and can be cut off several times for this purpose. Kale and kohlrabi naturally follow in this line of plant requisites, kohlrabi is especially to be recommended, and should be more generally cultivated. It combines the turnip and cabbage in one and in some respects is preferable to either, grows easily and is a variation from the ordinary. Lettuce, cress and spinach are all timely favorites to be given a place in the September garden along with the radishes. All these last-mentioned are all-the-year-round requisites, and for lettuce you will not miss the mark if you plant the Big Boston, it heads up so superbly and is so free from bitterness. Onions are sown in this month along with beets, salsify and parsnip and turnips. All the cool weather plants need starting this month, but it will re-

quire thoughtful attention to properly protect them during the occasional warm days and drying winds that will come in December. Watering at night with a slow stream and cultivating as soon as the surface is dry is requisite.

Importance of the Garden in Home Planning

RICHARD REQUA

(Concluded)

If your site is irregular, uneven or sloping, congratulate yourself, for opportunities exist for unusually interesting and unique gardening effects if intelligently sought for. While certain modifications of the surface are always necessary, a true lover of nature would never completely alter its topography, filling and leveling all slopes and inequalities any more than he would seek to remove the character lines from the human face. If a portion of the site is low and damp, but not foul, it can be filled with the rare and beautiful plants that flourish in excessive moisture. Thanks to the infinite provision of nature, plants can be obtained suited to every existing variety of soils, climates and conditions. Obnoxious features can be entirely planted out in a few years' time. Dry, barren hillsides can be terraced and covered with vines and shrubbery requiring little moisture and attention.

It is very seldom that extra earth will be required for this work, except top soil for planting, if the grounds are properly laid out.

The character and depth of the soil should be ascertained, and all plowing, blasting and rough grading done before the building is started.

Another matter of vital importance, especially if hard pan is encountered

near the surface, is the drainage. All water from the roofs should be carried under the surface of the soil, through terra cotta pipe, to the street gutter or other points where it will be carried away from the site. All pockets where water can collect and sour must be drained and the surface of the soil sloped at least one-quarter inch to the foot away from the building in all directions.

So much has been written about what and how and when to plant that little on this subject need be said in this article, except perhaps a few words of caution to the over-zealous amateur. Avoid overplanting; err rather on the side of too little. Additional planting can always be done when necessary. Few people realize the effect of spaciousness and dignity gained by a simple, unbroken stretch of greensward. Fortunately it is also the easiest to care for.

Plant simply, in masses, and consider well the harmony of color, remembering that the most commonplace and insignificant plant takes on an entirely new and interesting aspect when planted in masses. Never lay out flower beds in stars, crescents or other figures, or endeavor to train plants out of their natural habits of growth. A well trimmed hedge, a pleached alley or a properly pruned tree is a thing of beauty but plant millinery should be carried no further. Use your best thoughts and efforts to obtain a natural growth and effect, keeping the fact in mind that every tree, plant, shrub and vine should appear perfectly at home in its environment.

Unless the regular services of a gardener can be afforded, perennials only should be planted on those portions of the site that can be viewed from the street or the principal rooms of the house. A portion of the rear

yard can be reserved for raising annuals, biennials and other plants requiring much and frequent attention. In this plot the flower enthusiast can revel in his hobby, growing plants in as great variety and profusion as will satisfy his natural impulses. In case of sickness, journeys out of town, etc., when the garden must necessarily be neglected, the general appearance of the place would suffer little in consequence.

After the garden plan has received due consideration, the full attention can be given to the proper planning of the house. The interior can be ar- with the landscape. The breadth and simplicity of the garden should be reflected in the enclosing walls of the dwelling. The house, in order to meet the requirements of good design, must appear as a part of the surrounding landscape and in perfect harmony with its environment. Its color scheme, therefore, must be carefully considered. Shrubbery close to the building, and clinging vines, are almost indispensable in a well considered scheme, consequently an exterior finish must be selected that will not be damaged by plants and vines. Brickwork and plaster are good for this purpose beside furnishing an excellent color scheme for almost every setting. A smooth plaster finish, if properly mixed and applied, will last as long as the building, and never needs refinishing. The plaster must be smooth float finish, however, and not rough cast, as vines will not cling well to the irregular surface.

Right here I want to caution the home builder against following out the prevailing method of locating a building on a sloping lot. How frequently houses on side hills appear to be leaning up hill, struggling with all their might to preserve a foothold, thereby bringing a very disquieting

note into the whole scheme. Great care is exercised to have the interior floors, shelving, tables, etc., exactly level, but for some unaccountable reason the levels of the most important object of all, the dwelling, is totally ignored. Inside the building, if one floor is raised above the level of another, the approach is made by means of steps; so should it be on the outside of the building. Carry the grades around the building by a series of steps and terraces or retaining walls, and the great improvement will be apparent at a glance. In planning the house, constantly strive to make it as open as possible. Endeavor to produce friendly relation between the house and the garden. Open porches and vine covered pergolas, and the placing of the main floor but slightly above the garden level, are all aids in producing this relation.

And now a word in regard to walks and driveways. There is a psychological path by which a person will unconsciously approach an object or a building, usually on a straight line, but not always. Even after substantial walks and driveways have been put in at large expense, unsightly paths or cut-offs are often made through the lawn and garden, marring the beauty of the landscape, in spite of the best efforts of the owner to prevent it. This is usually because the thoroughfares are not properly laid out or protected.

Of course a direct walk to an entrance is not often possible or commendable, but this line should always be taken into consideration, and the walk so established as to conform to it as nearly as possible. On level surfaces and rectangular lots these walks and drives should be carried in straight lines, parallel with the property lines. If a tendency should exist to cut across garden spaces, shrubs

or borders should so be planted as to remove the inclination to stray from the straight and narrow path.

In conclusion, and to sum up in a few words, allow me to affirm once again, and with all the emphasis at my command, the garden should be the first and foremost in importance in home building. Cultivate a love for plants and flowers, study systematically their habits and requirements, and if you are planning for a home, carefully and intelligently lay out your garden plan, then consistently design your house to suit it and, if you perseveringly follow out its details, the product will be a source of never-ending comfort and pleasure to you and a delight to all beholders.

*The California Garden is the friend
of the flower and the lover of flowers.
Are you a friend of The Garden to
the amount of a year's subscription?*

Nonsense Flowers

Plant me some flowers of nonsense fair;
If thy garden of life hath room to spare.

What do they look like? White and red,
As a baby that cooes in his tiny bed.

They glitter with laughter bright and new,
As the sunlight glitters on morning dew.

They are shaped like the bells the jester rings
To banish care from the hearts of kings.

And they smell of a thousand small delights
That take the air like butterfly flights.

But the root is all unlike the flowers,
The rough grown bulb of a bitter hour.

Stamp it down with the heel of pain
And leave it to silence and sorrows rain.

And some day when thou hast ceased to care,
And trouble no more for the how or the where,

The nonsense flowers, with their blossoms gay,
Will frolic forth and come to stay.

—A. K. B. THOMPSON.

August Regular Meeting

The regular August meeting of the Floral Association was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Sterne on the evening of August 9th.

Professor Montgomery, representing the Golden Hill Club and the Playground Association, asked the Floral Association to join in with them in erecting a club house near Twenty-sixth and a street in the City Park. After being discussed thoroughly, the following resolution was offered by Mr. Robinson and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Floral Association is heartily in sympathy with the project of the Golden Hill Club and Playground Association to erect a club house, but does not see its way as an Association to take part therein. However, it urges upon its members, as individuals, to support the same."

Mrs. Crouse, Mr. Robinson, and a good many others having brought many interesting specimens of flowers, an hour was spent in discussing them, after which delicious punch and cakes were served in the dining-room.

August Out-of-Town Meeting

Thursday, August twenty-fifth, there was a most successful and delightful out-of-town meeting of the Association, at the great lemon ranch of the Sweetwater Fruit Company at Bonita, with Mr. and Mrs. Russell C. Allen as host and hostess. The

guests, some seventy-five in number, were shown first through the great packing house, where the lemons were being washed by machinery, and from there went through the shrubbery, consisting of many varieties of both wild and cultivated shrubs and flowers, to the beautiful Spanish house, environed by an emerald green lawn, some fine specimen trees, with a glorious view of San Miguel and Cuyamaca. After two hours spent in this charming spot, and refreshed by the delicious ices and coffee served by Mrs. Allen and a bevy of young ladies, the party regretfully retraced their way again to the little special train, arranged so comfortably through the efforts of our efficient Secretary, and returned to town, agreeing that it had been a most successful occasion and that many thanks were due to Mr. and Mrs. Allen for their kind hospitality.

The Pacific Garden

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Pasadena, California.

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One-eighth page	1.50

Copy for advertisements must be in by the 25th of each month.

It is with regret that THE CALIFORNIA GARDEN announces to the members of the San Diego Floral Association the resignation of Miss A. Newton as Assistant Secretary of that Society. Miss Newton's position has not yet been filled by the Board of Directors.

September Regular Meeting

The September meeting of the San Diego Floral Association will be held with Mrs. Warren M. Crouse, at her residence, on the corner of First and Maple streets (Number 2600 First), Tuesday evening, September 13th. Bring flower specimens.

September Out-of-Town Meeting

There will be an out-of-town meeting, on the afternoon of Thursday, September 29th, at the restored marriage place of Ramona, at Old Town. The San Diego Electric Railway has recently made quite a lot of changes, and Mr. Getz, the press manager, has invited the Association to come out and see what has been done. Be sure

to take the Old Town car from the corner of Fifth and D streets, not later than 2:20 o'clock Thursday afternoon, the 29th.

Inquiry Column

Question: What would be best to plant near or against a building, that will not grow too high and obstruct the view?

Answer: Shrubs — *Coprosma*; very handsome, shiny leaved.

Dwarf *gravillia*. *Thelemana*, a fine-leaved little shrub, very pretty blossom, rich looking, coral like—two shades of red. A dwarf Japanese shrub, *Rephiolepis*, and dwarf *lantana*, which is far superior to the old *lantanas*, and for flowering plants *Salvia Splendens*.

In the July "Craftsman" the first article "The Vision of Anton," the clockmaker, by Walter A. Dyer, is an excellent little story that every neighborhood improvement club ought to read in its open air meetings, and its members should discuss the spirit of the article. It is fine.

"Who's Who Among the Wild Flowers" by W. J. Beecroft, published by Moffat & Co., New York, is of value as a model of inspiration for and companion book to our local coast wild flowers and the mountain wild flowers of this vicinity. It is illustrated, contains 361 pages, and sells for \$1.20.

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From the birds that won as follows at the last San Diego show: 1st and 3rd Pullet, 2nd Cock, 1st Pen. Cup for five highest scoring birds and special for single highest scoring bird in class. Also great layers.

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